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Select Poetry.

BY-AND-BY.

There is an angel over near,
When toil and trouble vex and try,
That bids our fainting hearts take cheer,
And whispers to us—"By-and-by."

We hear it at our mother's knee;
With tender smile and lovelit eye,
She grants some boon on childish plea,
In these soft accents—"By-and-by."

What visions crowd the youthful breast—
What holy aspirations high,
Nerve the young heart to do its best,
And wait the promise—"By-and-by."

The maiden sitting sad and lone,
Her thoughts half uttered with a sigh,
Nurses the grief she will not own,
And dreams bright dreams of—"By-and-by."

The pale young wife dries up her tears,
And stills her restless infant's cry,
To catch the coming step, but hears,
How sadly whispered—"By-and-by."

And manhood with its strength and will,
To breast life's ills and fate defy,
Though fame and fortune be his still,
His plans that lie in—"By-and-by."

The destitute, whose scanty fare,
The weary task can scarce supply,
Greets the dim visage of despair,
With Hope's fair promise—"By-and-by."

The millions whom oppression wrongs,
Send up to Heaven their wailing cry,
And writhing in the tyrants thongs,
Still hope for freedom—"By-and-by."

Thus ever o'er life's rugged way,
This angel bending from the sky,
Beguiles our sorrows day by day,
With her sweet whisperings—"By-and-by."

A Select Story.

THE RICH COUSIN.

"But, my dear father, he has had undisturbed possession so long, that it is cruel to reduce him to beggary now."

"Cruel! You know nothing of the sweets of revenge, boy, or you would not say that. Think you that I have waited all these years to gratify a purpose, and now when the time comes, give it up because it is cruel?"

"But his wife and children? Surely you will not—cannot punish the innocent for the guilty?"

"In that is my revenge. What would poverty be to Edward Leicester alone? No, no, he must see his family stripped of all the luxuries they have so wrongfully enjoyed; he must lose his proud position, and labor for their bread; he must encounter all the horrors of the most absolute poverty before I can be satisfied."

"Father, this is horrible! You will crush out all the love and reverence my sainted mother so carefully sought to instil into my heart. I do not believe now that you can be serious in this matter, or that you will load your conscience with so much guilt. We are wealthy. Even now I am at a loss how to spend the income that is mine. What do we want with your cousin's possessions? Let him live in peace. It will be a sweeter revenge than any you can take."

"Silence, boy! This is no affair for you to meddle with; and though my fond indulgence gives you much license, beware how you abuse it by interfering in what you do not understand. I have told you my plans now, not because I wanted your advice, knowing that you would find them out on our arrival in England. The instant I set foot on my native land I shall take steps to carry out those plans and no impertinent interference of yours can prevent their succeeding. You have mentioned your mother—another act of disobedience. 'Tis a pity you do not resemble her as much in mind as you do in person. I never had occasion to remind her twice of her duty. And now let this conversation cease, never to be renewed. Whatever I do I will not have questioned; and I warn you never again to excite my anger by like conduct."

Dear reader, after such conversation, need we say that Colonel Leicester was an overbearing tyrant—hard-hearted and revengeful, domineering, often cruel to his dependents, pitiless to his foes, feared by his friends, with but one spot in his heart, and that occupied by his only son.

True, the Colonel had loved his wife—a beautiful gentle creature—who never in her life presumed to contradict him, or dared to oppose his will. But she was born to be cherished and sheltered, and the cold formality of her life withered the warm young heart pining for its mate. Her husband wished her to dress like a princess! and to please him she robed her slender figure in the richest satins, her pale brow arched under the sparkling gems that pressed it, and diamonds glittered on her fair neck and arms. But she sighed for the days when free and happy she wandered amid the hills of her "highland home," and shuddered at the thought that her grave should be made under the burning Eastern sky.

Once only did Mrs. Leicester venture to ask her husband to let her "see her home once more;" then silenced by his cold refusal, she without a murmur submitted to her fate, and calmly resigned herself to die. It was an unexpected piece of rebellion on the part of his gentle partner, and Colonel Leicester was astonished when informed that she was no more. He had told her that he wished her to get better—in fact, she *must* get better—and she had disobeyed him, hence his sorrow was largely mingled with anger, and he forbade her name ever to be mentioned in his presence. This prohibition fell heavily upon his son, who, idolizing the memory of his mother, could with difficulty refrain from speaking of her; and favorite as he was, this was a fault that always drew on him his father's anger and reproach.

At the time our story opens, young Leicester was in his eighteenth year. His father did not speak the truth when he expressed a wish that he had resembled his mother in temper; for in his secret heart did the old man rejoice at the evidence of a fine manly spirit already manifested by his son. And the handsome noble-like youth, possessed great influence over his parent, though not sufficient to turn him from his revengeful purposes. Brought up in the East amid scenes and with habits foreign to his nature, young Leicester joyfully left his native land to seek the early home of his parents, and the knowledge of his father's purposes was the first cloud that overshadowed his happiness. One week after that conversation they landed in England.

* * * * * * *

Had England been searched over, a happier man than Edward Leicester could scarcely have been found at the time we commenced this little history. The devoted husband of an excellent and amiable wife, the proud and happy father of three lovely children, the possessor of a magnificent home, and an income more than adequate to meet his utmost wishes, surrounded by friends and a prosperous tenantry—what could man wish for more?

Edward Leicester knew these privileges, and was thankful for them. No man could say that in word or deed he had offended him; and endless were the blessings bestowed on the kind landlord, the liberal master, and the firm friend. No formal ceremony, no forced show of humility, prompted the greeting that everywhere met the Leicesters, that taught the cottager's wife to curtesy, and the laborer to touch his hat at their approach. And Edward Leicester loved his people; and never lost an opportunity of increasing their comfort, and adding to their means. He built them new cottages, he planted them fruit trees, he gave them a school, and he encouraged education. His wife, no less energetic and enthusiastic, attended to other wants, and unlike many of her station, she sought for and relieved their necessities, ere she expected them to comply with all her wishes.

Again we say, a happier man, a happier family, or one that better deserved prosperity, could scarce have been found in all England. But sorrow and trial were in store, misfortune as complete as it was unexpected, and poverty as distressing as it was undeserved.

"My dear Mary, you look sad this evening. Surely, that is a scene to inspire you with pleasant thoughts." And Edward Leicester passed his arm around his wife's waist, and leading her to the open window, pointed to the lawn on which their children were merrily sporting.

"I feel sad, Edward," was the low response. "An unusual presentment of evil has possessed me all day, nor can I look on my children without a feeling of terror."

"My dear wife, this is unusual for you," said Edward. "Certainly, at present we have no reason to apprehend any trouble; but should misfortunes come, we must meet them with fortitude. Poverty, earth's bitterest trial, we have no reason to dread."

Alas! for the confidence in earthly riches! That day week, Edward Leicester and his family were far away from the scenes of their happiness, homeless, almost penniless, and with the humiliating consciousness that for many years they had been appropriating the inheritance of another.

"It is time to talk over our plans for the future, my Mary," said the husband and father, as the family gathered together on the first night after their arrival in the humble London lodging-house that must henceforth be their home. "Our means are barely sufficient for present wants, and I must lose no time in seeking employment. At present I am unable to determine what I had better try first."

"My husband, this is the cruelest blow of all," replied Mary. "Freely would I have yielded up all we loved so well—freely have endured poverty and privation; but to see you labor for our daily bread! oh, my Edward, it is hard, very hard!" And the loving wife, who without a murmur had parted with the luxuries and comforts which long use had made necessaries, wept at the thought of her husband's trials.

"Mary, you know that for years I have indulged my love of painting as an amusement, and have been called no mean artist," said Edward. "What better plan can I adopt than now to make it a source of profit?"

It was with sincere sorrow that Mrs. Leicester gave her consent to this proposal; but feeling at last that without something of the kind her children must perish from want, she smothered her grief, and her smile and kind caress cheered the heart of the weary artist, when, in long after days he was sinking under the united effects of incessant toil and repeated disappointment.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Leicester felt that his revenge was complete, when those whom he had employed to watch the proceedings of the ruined family informed him that not only was his cousin laboring for an existence, but that his wife also had felt herself called on to lend her assistance, and was even then toiling day and night to meet their increasing expenses.

"Ha, revenge is sweet! Truly, this is an hour worth living for!" was his exulting exclamation on hearing of their poverty.

His son made no remark; he had long felt how useless was remonstrance. But the sum intended for the purchase of a splendid addition to his "sportsmanlike possessions" found its way to the humble home of his relatives, where it proved a seasonable and most welcome gift.

"Can Charles have relented, and taken pity on his victims?" was Edward's exclamation on beholding the banknotes.

"It is not from him. Too well do I know his implacable nature to imagine this most welcome present is his," replied Mrs. Leicester, who found it very hard to forgive the man who with abundant wealth had turned them all penniless into the world.

"Never mind, mamma, who sent it!" exclaimed little Marian, the pet of the household. "I will pray for blessings on our kind friend for sending us money to buy sister Alice medicine and brother Charley books."

The mother looked at her sick child—her delicate, beautiful Alice—on whose sensitive nature her parent's distresses had produced a most alarming effect, and a fervent benediction was bestowed on the unknown for the much needed assistance. Three months after when Colonel Leicester heard that his cousin's eldest daughter was no more, he renewed his rejoicings with almost fiendish delight.

"You little thought when you rejected me with scorn, Mary Wyndham, that the day would come, when I should mock at your sorrow and rejoice at your bereavement!" he exclaimed; "nor did your proud husband dream that his defeated rival would one day crush him to the dust, and exult over his fallen pride."

But Colonel Leicester was far from being at ease even when triumphing at the success of his schemes. Knowing the generous nature of his son, he was in daily dread of hearing him avow a determination to visit his relative, even in defiance of the curse he had threatened to pronounce on him in case of such disobedience. But young Leicester had been too early impressed with the reverence due to his parent to hazard so fearful a consequence. The dead mother's teachings were strong in his heart, and he felt compelled to content himself with occasionally sending his cousins such sums of money as he could venture on without exciting his father's suspicions. It was therefore with sincere pleasure that the Colonel gave him permission to travel for a few years in company with a most estimable gentleman about to leave his native land in search of health.

We must now pass over a space of six years, during which the relative positions of the two families were but little changed.—Edward Leicester's circumstances had slightly improved, but he still found it necessary to labor at his pencil for a maintenance. His son Charles now nearly eighteen, was in a situation of but little profit, but which bid fair to reward him some day.

The Colonel had grown very old in that short time. He had discovered that revenge was not quite so sweet as he had imagined. Unpleasant thoughts would arise at times, and something very near akin to remorse, whenever he thought on the child he could not but feel his cruelty had murdered. Again it was annoying to reflect that he made himself an object of hatred to his people; that one and all had deserted him, and drew unpleasant comparisons between him and their former landlord. His son, too, gave him many a heartpang; for well he knew that, disguise it as he might, the noble young man in his inmost soul looked with horror on his father's guilty revenge. Altogether it was not wonderful that Colonel Leicester looked old, that his hair had grown gray, and the marks of care had come thickly on his countenance.

* * * * * * *

Our next scene opens on the banks of one of those beautiful "lochs," the pride of Scotland and the delight of poets. A blue sky and a bright sunshine were not wanting; nor fine old trees, nor distant hills and rocks—all that artists love to paint and poets to sing of. But the loveliest object in our picture was a fair young girl, who, gazing thoughtfully on the blue waters, looked the very personification of graceful beauty. She stood on a branch of an overwhelming tree, the other carelessly holding a gypsey hat, the long blue ribbon of which trailed down to her feet.—Her white dress was perfectly plain, and there was something in her whole attire that showed her one who wore no ornaments; while her exceeding beauty at once told the beholder that there was little need of them.

Long she stood in silent thought, all unconscious that one was gazing on her in wrapt astonishment, with quickly throbbing heart and strange emotions. With a start the maiden raises her head and beholds the intruder. The next instant makes a backward movement—her balance is lost; for a second she seems falling into deep waters—another, and the stranger's arm is around her, he clasps her to his breast, and she feels that she is saved from a fearful death.

After such an introduction, was it likely that they should be other than friends?—They met again and again in those shady walks on the banks of the beautiful loch, and Marian Leicester (for the maiden was none other than she we last saw as a child) gave her heart into the keeping of the stranger.—And stranger he truly was, for she did not even know the name of him who had gained so great an influence over her future life.—She loved him passionately, devotedly, with all the strength of an innocent, unworldly heart; and he returned her affection with a love no less sincere and pure. Yet never for an instant did the young girl forget the duty she owed her parents. No promise would she make him, and he reverenced her for her filial respect.

"Fain would I call you mine, Marian," he said, when the time came that the maiden must return to her English home. "Happy should I be to call you my own betrothed, but I dare not ask you to do aught displeasing to your parents. All I may say is, do not forget me. We shall meet again, when I may openly avow my name, and with the sanction of your friends, claim your promise. Until then, darling, keep me in your heart, and never doubt my truth. I shall come to you sometime. It may be very shortly—it may not be for years; but I shall come, never doubt that."

Marian promised all he asked, and then the farewell words were spoken. For one instant she was clasped to his heart, his first kiss was imprinted on her brow, and they parted.

The night after her arrival at home, Marian Leicester told her parents everything. Very slightly did she allude to her feelings on the subject, but readily the mother's heart divined all her child might have expressed.

"Heaven shield my darling from the misery of a blighted, disappointed existence!" was the mother's prayer.

"Let us trust in Providence, my wife," observed her husband. "That our child loves an honorable man his conduct proves. I am deeply grieved at the course of events, but they might have been worse. Our Marian has returned to us with recovered health and strength; let us not repine that new love has brought light to her eyes and joy to her young heart."

The father's words seemed prophetic. Marian Leicester—the quiet, reserved Marian—was wonderfully changed. Her merry songs were ever on her countenance; and her words, always kind and pleasant, now took a tenderer tone.

It was summer when she parted from her lover. For six months the remembrance of those happy days was a pleasant dream; but Christmas came, and with it a token that another also remembered. Mr. Leicester looked sad as he perused the few lines addressed to himself; but he placed on his child's hand the costly gem which her unknown lover had requested him to allow her to accept, and though pained at the continued mystery, there was nothing he could reasonably feel displeased with in the letter itself. On the contrary, it breathed sentiments the most honorable to the stranger.

On Marian the letter and its accompanying present produced very little effect; and her father felt some surprise at her indifference. "Are you aware of the value of that ring, my child?" he said one day, looking at the sparkling gem on her finger. "Do you know that none but a very wealthy man could make you a present of so valuable a diamond?"

"I always knew he was wealthy, dear father," replied Marian, "but that makes no difference. I should have been as happy had his letter not came. I needed nothing to remind me of my promise."

The winter passed, and when the spring came Charles Leicester received an offer from his employer to go to China and transact business for him—an offer so good that the young man felt unable to refuse. It was a sad parting for the whole family; but none dared make objections to what was so obviously for the benefit of the beloved friend and brother. After his departure, Edward Liecester's health declined visibly. He lost the energy that had hitherto characterised his endeavors to maintain his family, and again they were made to suffer all the evils of poverty.

Early in the spring they heard that Colonel Leicester and his son had returned to India, the health of the former having suffered severely from his short sojourn in his native land. The estate was given in charge of an agent. The friend, whose secret aid had so materially assisted the stricken family, appeared to have forgotten them. Marian's unknown lover preserved the strictest silence, and the summer passed sadly to the parents and child in the gloomy old house they made their home.

Before the autumn came serious fears were entertained about the safety of the ship in which Charles had gone out as passenger.—This was the crowning of their misery. Even Marian's brave heart yielded to this great sorrow; and but for one hope she would probably have given way in despair. As it was, in her deepest grief there came the remembrance of her promise, and she fought bravely with her fears, lest health and beauty should leave her. She knew that in his eyes she had been exceedingly fair—and must he return to find her a miserable invalid? No, she would hope on; something whispered to her heart that her brother would return, and they should be happy.

The old proverb says, when affairs get to the worst, they generally "take a turn for the better;" and it proved so in Edward Leicester's case. Their money all gone, himself confined to a sick bed, his wife vainly striving to earn enough to support them, and Marian worn out with anxiety and toil, nothing could be more gloomy than their prospects, when a letter arrived from Charles—a letter doubly welcome, as the token of his safety and the bearer of welcome assistance.

The same post brought the announcement of Colonel Leicester's death, and a letter from his own hand, written on his death-bed. In it he bequeathed his English property to Marian, on condition that she became the wife of his son. Of her he spoke affectionately—her parents he had evidently not forgotten.

This letter was a cruel blow to the gentle-hearted girl, and was the cause of more suffering than all her previous trouble combined. She felt that one word of her's would place her parents in affluence for ever—removing them effectually from the fear of poverty or want. But could she speak of it? Could she forever crush out of her heart all those sweet hopes that through so many trials had sustained her drooping spirits?—Could she consent to marry her unknown cousin, of whom she absolutely knew nothing, and forever banish the remembrance of HIM who alone could possess her heart? And must she see those dear parents in sickness and suffering, pining for the comforts in her power to bestow? The thought was distraction.

But Edward Leicester and his wife loved their child too well to see her sacrifice herself for their benefit. The character of their young cousin was totally unknown to them, and the father had done little to prepossess them in favor of the child. Marian was forbidden to vex herself with any more questions on the subject.

Our happiness would be dearly bought by the sacrifice of yours, my darling," whispered the mother, as she pressed her child to her bosom, and kissed away the tears from her pale cheeks.

Filled with gratitude for their unselfish kindness, the poor girl parted with the precious token she had received from her unknown lover, and with the proceeds obtained for her invalid father numerous little luxuries rendered absolutely necessary by long custom.

* * * * * * *

"Marian!" She was seated in the dingy little room they called their parlor; tears were on her cheek, and painful thoughts were evidently occupying her mind; but the sound of that voice has driven them away, the tears that are now falling are tears of joy, for once more Marian is clasped to her lover's heart. "My own, have you doubted?" he continued; "despaired of my coming?" forgotten your promise?"

"Never, never," she replied. "But oh, the trouble, the poverty!"

"Hush, my Marian, it is all at an end," said her lover. No more care, no more sorrow; nought but joy and love for my beautiful bride."

With mingled feelings the father gave his consent to his daughter's bethrothal. He felt that the stranger exerted a great influence over himself, that he felt peculiarly interested in him; yet the mystery of his name was still unsolved, and that excited suspicion.

"In two days you shall know all," said the young man; "at present my anxiety to remove you from this wretched place will not admit of my now making the long explanations that will be necessary. Surely you cannot doubt me?"

Edward Leicester gazed searchingly into those truthful, earnest eyes, and felt that his fears were groundless.

It was the afternoon of the second day.—For many long hours the party had travelled without rest, and Mr. Leicester and his wife were leaning wearily back in the luxurious carriage so carefully provided for the comfort of the invalid. The bright autumn sun shone in at the windows, the roads were dusty, the air was oppressive; Marian removed her bonnet. The sight of her ungloved hand appeared to suggest a thought to her companion.

"I have never seen you wear your ring, Marian," said he. "Did it not meet your approval? or is your dislike of ornaments so great?"

He was watching her attentively, and she blushed deeply at the confession she was about to make.

"I kept it through long months of poverty and distress," she replied, and once I thought that nothing would tempt me to part with it. But a few weeks since my father saved me from a fate worse than death, and in gratitude I felt compelled to give it up, painful as the sacrifice was."

"And so it would have been 'a fate worse than death' to have married your rich cousin, would it Marian?" said her companion. "That little speech is more precious to me than a thousand assurances of your love.—But here we are at our journey's end."

Before Marian could recover from astonishment to inquire how he had learned her well kept secret, the carriage turned into a magnificent avenue of trees, dashed past the gate-keeper's lodge, and in a few seconds drew up at the entrance of an elegant and familiar mansion.

Springing to the ground, the young man assisted his companions to alight, and then led them confused and puzzled into the house, where bowing attendants ushered them into the well-remembered rooms. Edward Leicester and his family were in their old home, and to their companion they now looked for a solution of the mystery.

"This is Marian's home, and I am Bernard Leicester," was his answer to the inquiring looks and words. "My father's command, not my own will, kept up the deception. He wished me to put my betrothed wife to a severe proof, and truly she has nobly passed through it; and in my new character I must strive to obliterate any lingering prejudices she may entertain against a marriage with her RICH COUSIN."

M. M.

Virtue in Man.

We love to believe there is more moral goodness than depravity in human nature. When we see one tear of pity drop from the eye, it gives more pleasure than would the finding of a diamond. There is goodness—real and unselfish—in the heart, and we have seen it manifest itself to the making of a scene of sorrow the vestibule of heaven. For him who is always picking out flaws of his neighbor's character, we have no sympathy. He reminds us of those birds who resort to the dead and decayed limbs to feast on worms. In the characters of most men we shall find more good than evil—more kindness than hate—and why should we seek to pick out the flaws and pass over the sterling traits of character?—We hold this to be the true doctrine: to portray real goodness and hold it up to the gaze and admiration of all, while we suffer the evil to remain in the shade and die. If every picture of human nature were only pure and beautiful, we are inclined to believe that we should have thousands of such characters living and loving around us.

LITTLE RULES.—Cut lemon and orange peel, when fresh, into a bottle kept full of brandy. This brandy gives a delicious flavor to pies, cakes, &c. Rose leaves may be preserved in brandy. Peach leaves steeped in it, make an excellent seasoning for custards and puddings.

Keep a bag for old pieces of tape and strings and a bag or box for old buttons.

A little salt sprinkled in starch, while boiling, prevents sticking; it is also good to stir it with a clean sperm candle.

Green tea is good to restore rusty silk. It should be boiled in iron—a cup full to three quarts. The silk should not be wrung, but ironed damp.

Lime sifted through course muslin, and stirred pretty thick with the white of an egg, makes a strong cement for a glass or china. Plaster of Paris pulverized, is still better, and should be stirred by the spoonful as it is wanted.

When the stopper of a glass decanter is too tight, a cloth wet with hot water and applied to the neck will cause the glass to expand and the stopper may be easily removed.

☞"Hallo!" ejaculated an anxious guardian to his lovely niece, as he entered the parlor, and saw her on the sofa in the arms of a swain who had just popped the question, and sealed it with a smack—"What's the time of day now?"

"I should think it was now about half-past twelve," was the cool reply; "you see that we are almost one."

☞There is a man in Cincinnati in possession of a powerful memory. He's employed by the Humane Society "to remember the poor."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 15, 1857. NO. 43.

Re-Interment of Mary Jane Tompkins.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE CORPSE.—We were present on the 27th ult., says the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, at the disinterment of the remains of Mrs. Mary Jane Tompkins, first consort of Hon. P. W. Tompkins, former member of Congress of this District, and sister of ex-Governor Helm, of Kentucky. She had been interred seventeen years on the 14th *instant*, enclosed in a zinc coffin, filled with alcohol, which was re-enclosed in a wooden coffin, and all carefully packed in charcoal. The wooden coffin and the top of the zinc one were somewhat decayed, but the corpse itself was in a perfect state of preservation; features natural, and hair as flexible as in life.

The object of the disinterment was the removal of the remains from a private lot, to one in the public cemetery; as the former might, in the course of years, pass into the hands of strangers: Among the affecting incidents of the interesting occasion, was the presence of the only daughter of the deceased, who was but a child at the time of the death of the deceased, and who now finds protection and a shelter in the family who have so long watched and guarded the ashes of her deceased mother, and who have just given to those ashes a more secure and permanent resting place, where the flowers which affection may plant, can grow and blossom without fear of being bruised by profane feet.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow is a time that never comes. It is the rainbow, albeit we see its base resting on the hill directly in our path, is still, no matter how far we may advance, just as far removed as when we first commenced pursuit. To-morrow is written by angels among the stars, and comes not here, save in the dreams that hope whispers to our heart.

What we most prize and cherish, and long for, lies often in to-morrow.

Our ideas, our holiest affections, our sympathies, our soul's highest scarings centre there, and wealth, and fame, and all that man believes his blessing, beam out of to-morrow, as the purest diamonds in the dark, and light us towards their pursuit. Therefore, it is that we honor and love, and worship to-morrow; we could not live and enjoy ourselves without it. It never comes, it is true, more than the *ignus fatuus* comes to those who follow it—but it brings pleasant dreams, and fills our slumbering ears with sweetest music, and binds up our weak hearts with resolutions; and for noble offices it has our hearty benison.

FARMERS.—Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Job the honest, and upright, and patient, was a farmer, and in patience he passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy.

St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with *Prometheus the honor of subjecting the ox* to the use of man.

Cincinnatus was a farmer the noblest Roman of them all.

Burns was a farmer and the muse found him at the plow, and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

The enthusiastic Lafayette—the steadfast Pickering—the scholastic Jefferson—the versatile Randolph—all found an Eldorado of consolation from the cares and troubles of life, in the green and verdant lawns that surround their homesteads.

Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.

Dr. William Fields, of Wilmington, Delaware, gives publicity to the following recipe, which, he says, if faithfully carried out, will cure forty five cases out of fifty.

SCARLET FEVER.—For adults, give one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, in three table-spoonfuls of sweetened water, three times a day; and if the throat is much swollen, gurgle with yeast, and apply yeast to the throat as a poultice, mixed with Indian meal. Use plenty of catnip tea, to keep the eruption out of the skin for several days.

SMALL POX.—Use the above doses of yeast three times a day, and milk diet throughout the entire disease. Nearly every case can be cured, without leaving a pockmark.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—There is but a *breath of air and a beat of the heart* between this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless—and the last faint pulse here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter—we feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficial provision to soften its intenseness.—When the good and lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moon-beams, on the stormy sea, light up our darkened hearts, and lends to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs them.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—A man who would systematically and willfully set about cheating a printer, would commit highway robbery on a crying baby and rob it of its gingerbread—rob a church of its counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind nigger's last "flitter"—pawn his grandmother's specks for a drink of whiskey—steal acorns from a blind sow, and take clothes from a scare crow, to make a respectable appearance in society.

A man who would cheat a printer, would steal the coppers from a dead nigger's eyes—steal the hay from a blind ram, and sue his widowed mother for his father's funeral expenses.

☞"May I leave a few Tracts?" asked a missionary of an elderly lady, who responded to his knock.

"Leave some tracks!—certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specks; "leave them with the heels towards the house, if you please."

☞If a girl thinks more of her heels than of her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes, never get above them. Young gentlemen will please put this down.

☞Pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown.

☞A watch has been facetiously designated as the image of modesty, since it always holds its hands before its face.

☞Jack, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday?

"No father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I tho't it would rain before long, I have laid the umbrella up."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—F. H. LANE, County Treasurer, calls upon the Collectors of Taxes to be prompt in making their returns, as there are no available funds in the Treasury.——Notice, by Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.——Notice, by Administrator of John George Mosser, dec'd.——J. K. Rhodes, of Newton Hamilton, offers a tide-water boat for sale.——Moses Strous advertises his new stock of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.——Levi Westbrook announces that he has just opened a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes.——Heidrick & Horning, of Philadelphia, advertise Gas Fixtures, &c. For particulars, refer to the advertisements.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY TREASURER.—On Saturday last the County Commissioners appointed FRANKLIN H. LANE, Esq., County Treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of A. B. Crewit, Esq., deceased.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—A late number of the *Shirleysburg Herald* strongly urges the election of Mr. ALBERT OWEN.—We have also received a communication from an intelligent citizen of Cassville, speaking of Mr. OWEN as a gentleman of amiable qualities, talented and industrious, and is anxious, as every friend of the Common school system should be, to have Mr. O. continued as County Superintendent. Samuel L. Glasgow, Esq., and Robert McDivit are also candidates for the office.

☞On motion of A. W. Benedict, Esq., GEORGE M. HOUTZ, Esq., was on Monday 13th inst., admitted an Attorney of the several Courts of this county. Mr. HOUTZ pursued his studies in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, passed a highly creditable examination, and will doubtless make his acquirements both honorable and profitable to himself in the Western home he intends seeking.

☞We call the attention of our readers to an able and suggestive article, in another part of this paper, entitled "Election of County Superintendents," taken from the editorial columns of the "*Pennsylvania School Journal*," for April. The suggestions it contains are important and should be read by every director and the community in general.

☞BEFORE YOU LEAVE TOWN call at Mr. PRETTYMAN'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS at the Pennsylvania R. R. Station House, up stairs, and have your likeness taken. It may be too late if you put it off until another time. You will only know the value of a correct likeness, such as you can have taken by Mr. Prettyman, after you return with it to your family and friends.

☞COLON has just received, and has now for sale, at his Book Store, the largest lot of the most beautiful styles of Wall Paper ever brought to the interior of the State. His selections are from the largest manufactories of Philadelphia and New York, which enable him to sell at their lowest retail prices. It must now be apparent to every one, that papering (which will last for a dozen years or more) is much cheaper and better than white-washing.

☞The triennial convention of school directors, to elect a county superintendent for the next three years, will meet in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May next. The official notice to the directors will be found in our advertising columns. The present competent and worthy incumbent has been an excellent and faithful officer, discharging with commendable energy the duties of Superintendent without fear, favor or affection. As in many other cases we know of, he has given his valuable services during the past year for a meagre pittance, altogether too low to be an equivalent for the time and labor bestowed. He should, in strict justice, be elected, and his salary increased to a fair compensation.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last week Mrs. PETER LIVINGSTON, of Barree township, entered our sanctum, and presented us with a large roll of "just such butter" as she is able to make, and which is much superior to any we have been able to buy at any price. Barree is a great township, and the women folk are a *leetle* greater,—they have hearts as big as mammoth pumpkins, and the best of all, they are filled with kindness towards the printer, ourself in particular. Mrs. L. has our thanks for her kind remembrance of us, and as soon as we get upon a farm, (hope it won't be the poor-house farm,) we'll try to return the compliment.

☞ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, has been appointed by President Buchanan, Receiver in the Land Office at Nehama, Nebraska.

☞In response to a card of invitation from Gov. Pollock, Col. Curtin, Speakers Taggart and Getz, and numerously signed by influential citizens of Harrisburg, MAX. GREENE, Esq., has consented to deliver one of his Lectures on the West, in the Hall of Representatives.

☞The Democratic State Committee are to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday evening next, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

The National Democracy.

During these changing times, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, when political earthquakes are scarcely more sudden and inexplicable than the social disorders and diseases of the day are dangerous, it well becomes the sound and ever-faithful old Democracy to keep a vigilant eye to the land-marks of its organization. Isms of almost endless variety are rife among us, and disorganization is the chief feature of parties that once claimed immutability from the inherent nature of things. Schisms have worked out the disintegration of a once formidable antagonist to Democracy—the old Whig party—while yet its principles were fresh and cherished by its founders. Know Nothingism assumed to be its successor—Nemesis avenged the base assumption, and the outraged gods were propitiated—the bloody monster fell at the first well aimed blow, gasped out its miserable existence in the cess-pools of its own creation, and was heralded to the grave of infamy by the execrations of an indignant public opinion. Black Republicanism, too, will have its day, and then wend its way down the current of events to be forgotten, or only be remembered for the corruption of its leaders and the amazing hallucination that hounded on its followers to a violation of the laws of the land and the compact of a common brotherhood. It is surely and speedily destined for a place among "the things that were," if humanity yet harbors a beam of that justice and patriotism which have preserved our country from external and internal foes all through the momentous transactions of its existence.

Standing out in peculiar and marked significance in the history of our country, apparently exempt from the common mortality of political organizations, burning with the unquenched fires of youth, throbbing with exultant, robust life, brilliant with future hope, confiding in the prestige of past triumphs, alive to the great demands upon it of posterity, the Democratic party may well enlist the attention of the philosopher, the love of the patriot, the sympathy of freemen everywhere. Its history is that of the Republic;—together they have grown—together they exist—together they will work out their destiny. Let us guard them against innovation and injury from open enemies with the same zeal that we would rebuke and crush out their pretended friends.—Combinations, even in our own State, may be, and doubtless are, being formed to bring the Democratic party down to a level with the fags and factions of those that exist around us. These can only be defeated by sleepless vigilance and by keeping the objects and principles of our organization continually before the intelligent, honest masses of the people. Convince them that it is in reality based upon great National principles, seeking the accomplishment of objects co-extensive with the whole Union, and united only by the "cohesive force of a unity of concurring individual opinion." Inculcate deeply, and more deeply, the conservatism and republicanism of its cardinal features, thus perpetuating its systematic organization and unity of purpose.

Much depends for success on party drill, but it is not true, as often asserted by our opponents, that this distinctive feature of Democracy is the result of personal influence to force men into party traces, nor from a bending of the party to subserve individual interests. The exact reverse is true. The Kentucky *Statesman* expresses our views in saying that the Democratic party has been enabled to maintain its perfect unity, its indivisibility and effective harmony in every movement, from the single fact that its action was ever the working of a general principle held in common by all, thus enabling its members, entertaining like general views of government, by the operation of their own minds in the application of principle to the proposed measures, to define the exact position the party would assume upon any new issue. The very fact, historically true, that the Democratic party has ever maintained a strict regard to its cardinal principles, has bowed to no fanaticism, pandered to no popular delusion, submitted to the leadership and control of no man, and yielded to no temporary tide of opinion, is the real secret of its power to concentrate its whole strength upon any movement.

The Democratic party is not an Order. The object of its existence is not the advancement of personal interests, except so far as such may be involved in the common prosperity and general weal of the Republic. It holds no affection for its members, except so far as they are worthy exponents of political principle. The integrity of the party is involved in that of no man, except so long as it knowingly recognizes an unworthy representative. The party will live and flourish and grow in power and influence while the Republic endures.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Times speaks of a new epidemic known by the name of "brain fever," as truly alarming throughout Madison and Onondago counties. It adds:

"A gentleman who has lately visited the former county, informs us that in some localities the people are leaving in alarm and dismay. Persons are attacked with the remarkable malady very suddenly, soon become insane and die in a few hours. We do not know that any have recovered when once attacked by the disease. Duane Brown and Richard Thomas, Esqs., two prominent lawyers of Madison county, have fallen victims to it, and we are told in some of the villages deaths occur daily. As yet there is no rational explanation of the disease."

Sale of the Main Line.

A bill providing for this object was reported, on Wednesday 1st inst., in the House of Representatives, by the Committee of Ways and Means, under a resolution, passed by a large majority, instructing the committee to prepare a bill for the sale of the Public Works. Its leading provisions are contained in the following synopsis carefully made up by the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Ledger:*

"It provides that immediately after its passage, the Governor shall advertise a notice in the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, New York and Harrisburg papers, that the Main Line will be offered for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on a day to be designated by him, not more than 40 days after the passage of this act. Any person or persons, or railroad or canal company incorporated by the State, may become the purchasers, for any sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars. If necessary, the Company purchasing may increase their capital stock or borrow money and issue their bonds to any amount not exceeding 50 per centum above the amount of the purchase money. In case individuals purchase, the Governor is empowered to incorporate them. No bid will be received unless the bidder deposits in the hands of the Governor $100,000 in cash or State bonds as a forfeit. If the highest bidder fails to comply with the act, the Governor may, if he thinks proper, tender the Works to the next highest bidder. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchasers, they are required to pay $1,500,000 in addition. The whole purchase money to be paid in five per cent. bonds of the Company, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be a lien upon the Main Line; ten per cent. whereof shall fall due on the first of July, 1890, and the remainder in ten equal annual instalments thereafter. Upon the execution and delivery of said bonds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company shall be released from the payment of the tonnage tax now imposed; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also to be released from all other taxes imposed by the State. The purchasers of the Main Line may purchase or lease the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, or construct a road from Harrisburg to any point on the Columbia road. They may extend the Columbia road to the Delaware river, and alter the route of the same. The purchasers are required to keep the canal and railroad open from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia, and so much of the Western Division as lies between Blairsville and Pittsburg until the Northwestern Railroad shall be opened for business from Blairsville to the Allegheny River, and furnish motive power for the use of transporters. The purchasers may lease any portion of the Canal for a period of ten years, subject to the same conditions."

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL VS. LANCASTER CITIZEN.—The Huntingdon *Journal*, in the height of its impudence, undertook to assail a number of "American" papers who oppose the Black-Republican-Abolition State ticket—the Lancaster *Citizen* among the number—dubbing them "uninfluential," "unimportant," "without influence," "fighting for the highest bidder," and so on. The *Citizen*, after quoting the *Journal's* squirt, raps them over the knuckles just so:

"The above is from the Huntingdon *Journal*, a little 8 by 10 apple-butter, bedaubed sheet, with about twenty-five subscribers and less readers, and supporting two half famished editors with no sense in their brains—who steal almost all they publish, now and then giving a line or two of editorial which generally libels some decent individual or individuals.

The reader can now place his own estimate upon their balderdash. If each theft that they have committed from our columns for the last three years would confine them to jail 6 months they would remain there and die, aged 100 years easy."

Ha! ha! Mr. *Journal*, that editor knows you 'like a book.' You 'waked up the wrong passenger.' You feel bad at hearing so much truth? Well, we'll say a 'kind word.' We are unwilling that injustice shall be done you, bad as you are. The *Citizen* is certainly mistaken in regard to the number of your subscribers. Your list numbers two hundred and sixty-three *paying* subscribers, all told; and then, by throwing out those obnoxious patent medicine advertisements, which no other editor in the county will publish at any price, and also all those other advertisements that have been dead a year or more, and of no possible advantage to the advertisers, you can compress the contents of the *Journal* into 'a little 8 by 10 sheet.' What a saving of paper and cash that would make! You might not then be forced to do apple-butter job work "20 per cent. cheaper." There now, we have endeavored to relieve you; but should you continue to *feel bad*, before retiring to-night take, each of you, one hundred of Brandreth's pills—to-morrow morning you will be quite *different things!*

Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The names, residence and time of appointment of the present Judges are as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md.,	1836.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

John McLean, Cincinnati, O.,	1829.
James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.,	1835.
John Catron, Nashville, Tenn.,	1837.
Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va.,	1841.
S. Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y.,	1845.
Robert C. Grier, Pittsburg, Pa.,	1846.
Benjamin R. Curtis, Boston, Mass.,	1851.
John A. Campbell, Mobile, Ala.,	1853.

☞The exploded Bank of New Castle, is one of the institutions warmed into life by the Know Nothing legislature of 1855. The Cashier is a brother of the Waggonseller who became notorious this winter by his vote for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator. The applications for bank charters before the present legislature are between fifty and sixty, two-thirds of which will prove no better—if granted—than the New Castle Bank. We are pleased to find that some of the opposition even are changing their views on Banking, and becoming alarmed at the extent of the mania. A little more experience will awaken them entirely. —*Lebanon Advertiser.*

Acceptance of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following is the letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker to the President, accepting the Governorship of Kansas. Almost the entire press and public believe that he is fully possessed of the abilities and requisites necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of that difficult post, and the most satisfactory results are anticipated:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have, at your request, re-considered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same over-ruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you, and all your cabinet, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual, *bona fide* residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that Territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baleful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet.

As it will be impossible for me to leave for Kansas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect from that date.

Very respectfully, your friend,
ROBERT J. WALKER.

James Buchanan, President of the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOV. WALKER.—The Cabinet have definitely agreed on the instructions to Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas. They proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kasas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged, is to see that the people have a free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and the exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory, in carrying out the provisions of the census and registry law, and that for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The troops heretofore employed in the Territory are to be removed, and others not engaged in the former difficulties are ordered thither, but it is not apprehended that there will be any use for them or the militia. The administration have resolved that the laws shall be mainained, and have full confidence in Mr. Walker's ability to carry out their instructions.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.—The Pittsburg *Commercial Journal* (Black Republican) of the 30th of March, in commenting on the appointment of Gov. Walker and the probable Kansas policy of the administration, remarks:

"What more do the Free State men of Kansas want, than protection in the exercise of their political rights, and security in person and property? These are now guaranteed them in the appointment of Mr. Walker.

"Let the Free State men, then, take care that nothing is lost by capricious or cowardly refusal to go to the polls and speak the rest through the ballot box.

"If ever there was encouragement to emigration to Kansas, it is at this moment, when the prospect of tranquility and security to all is unclouded."

☞As the white-washing season is coming on apace, we publish the following for the benefit of our tidy housewives who are ever ambitious to make everything about them look "as clean as a new pin." It is said to be an excellent recipe for a wash:

TO MAKE A BRILLIANT STUCCO.—*White Wash for all buildings, inside or out.*—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one fourth pound whiting or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet-makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside.—This will be as brilliant plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Howard, the reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court, has announced that a volume containing the decisions and opinions in the Dred Scott case, will be published in two or three weeks.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—5's, 10's and 20's on the Tradesmen's Bank, New York City; 10's on the Freeman's Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; 5's on the Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Massachusetts; 5's on the Jamestown Bank, New York; 5's on the Exchange Bank, Providence, Rhode Island; 1's on the Bank of Commerce, New London, Connecticut. A new counterfeit $5 bill is in circulation on the American Bank of Rhode Island.

Election of County Superintendents.

This may possibly be the last number of the Journal that will meet the eyes of Directors, before they assemble to elect County Superintendents for the next three school years. The proper performance of that duty, so as to effect the original design of the liberal and far-seeing Legislature which established the office, will be of incalculable benefit to the State; and the contrary will be equally injurious. It is, therefore, our design, as one amongst the thousands of Pennsylvanians who have been watching the workings of this new feature in our educational system, with intense interest, frankly to state the conclusions to which our observations have led.

Three years ago, few directors or others had any clear view of the necessity, nature, mode of operation or probable results of this office. The natural consequences were, in the first instance, numerous mistakes in selection and compensation. These have been, we think, erroneously attributed, both in and out of the State, to a settled purpose to defeat the office, out of general hostility to the system itself. In a few cases this feeling may have had its influence; but in most, the action complained of really grew out of mere want of knowledge of the nature of the office itself, and an honest belief that such an addition to the expense and the working machinery of the system was wholly unnecessary. Whatever may have been the cause, however, it is certain that, in 1854, the duty of selecting county superintendents was so performed as to produce one or other of the three following results: Either,

1. An incompetent person was chosen, who, of course, failed, no matter what the salary. Or,

2. A competent person was chosen, who, in most cases, failed or was greatly crippled in his operations by total inadequacy of salary. Or,

3. A competent person was selected, with adequate salary, who fulfilled the just expectations of the friends of the measure.

From this it would appear that fitness in the person *and* adequacy of compensation are the elements—the essential conditions—of success. Of course, as in all other complex affairs, there are instances that appear to conflict with this conclusion; but on close inspection they will be found rather to confirm it. For example; one superintendent may have been so well qualified for the station and so devoted to the system, that he discharged its duties at a most shamefully inadequate salary. But who will argue from this that it is the right of the public to impose such a burthen on private means or individual patriotism? Or, it may have been that all the conditions appeared to be secured—both adequacy of salary and "skill and experience in the art of teaching"—yet failure ensued. Yet who will condemn the office of county superintendent, because, here and there, a good teacher may have made a poor superintendent? Many an able lawyer makes a miserable judge; few of the most successful practising physicians are qualified for the professor's chair; and so, a capital teacher of boys may not succeed as a teacher of teachers, and the administrative officer of a complicated school system.

It would be no difficult task, at the present juncture, to run over the whole State and show the correctness of the conclusions just stated. Cases of full success or of entire failure, or of partial failure or success might be instanced, in strict accordance with them. But it is neither proper or necessary. What we have to do with now, are general results. These are so plain that he who runs may read, and require no announcement of the facts on which they rest, from us.

Taking it for granted, then, that experience has fully justified the wisdom of the Legislature in requiring the selection of a fit person and the payment of a sufficient salary for this office, two questions arise:

1. Who is a fit person for the office?

2. What is a sufficient salary?

In answer to the first question, it may, in the words of the school law, be replied that fitness consists in

1. "*Literary and scientific acquirements.*" These are both indispensable, and the degree of them should be considerable. In every county, schools of every rank and grade—from the lowest primary to the high school, with its full round of branches—either are or must soon come into existence; and to discharge the office properly, the superintendent must be qualified "to examine" all the teachers, "to visit" them, and to "give such instructions in the art of teaching and the method thereof in each school," as the condition and grade of each shall require. How can this be done, except by one who is scholar enough to teach the teacher of the highest branch taught in the highest school in his county?

2. "*Skill and experience in the art of teaching*" is another requisite and is also enacted by the laws, not only skill to know but practice to do. It is no doubt true that, in some instances, the office has been well filled by persons of no great, or possibly, of no actual experience in the art. This is owing to the known fact that some men have naturally in them so much of the elements of the teacher, and such a love for the work and the cause, as to supply to a great degree, all other defects. But the exception only proves the rule; for the instances of failure for want of this element have been too numerous to leave the question doubtful. The safer and the *legal* rule is, in all cases, to require this "skill and experience."

But more learning and professional skill are not sufficient, unless, as the law and the necessity of the case everywhere intimate, they are accompanied with the power to make them efficient. Hence,

3. *Ability to impart knowledge and give information publicly, as well as privately, is indispensable.* Since the passage of the act of 1854—in addition to the public meetings for the examination of teachers, and the public visitation of schools in the presence of directors and parents thereby described—the holding of district and county institutes, associations and meetings for the improvement of teachers, and the delivery of public lectures and addresses for the furtherance of the system and the explanation of the law, have become so general and are found to be so beneficial, that they may now be regarded as an integral part of the superintendent's duties. All these occasions impose the duty of addressing the public; and the officer who does not do it, no matter what the cause, fails in his duty. The ability, therefore, to speak in public, should be embraced amongst the requisites of fitness for the office.

4. *Energy of character and love for the work*, are the last essentials that need be specified. Without these, the highest degree of scholastic attainment, of professional skill, and of power of expression will fail; for the great moving forces of the required character will be wanting. With these present in a large degree, even a medium of qualification in other respects, may succeed.

Amongst the qualifications necessary to this most important office, it is, of course, not deemed requisite to speak of temperance, honesty or industry, nor of common sense, suavity of manners, or knowledge of human nature. These are requisites to the safe and efficient discharge of every public trust; the one in question being no exception to the general rule, but rather demanding them in greater degree than most others. In a word, and aside from special requisites, the nearer the character of a county superintendent approaches to that of a Christian gentleman, the greater will be his acceptance and success.

The answer to the question, What is an adequate salary? will depend mainly on the locality; and the experience of the past three years will, in many cases, modify past action on this point. Many of the conventions fixed the salary in 1854, under a total or very material misapprehension of the nature of the office, the amount of service required and the degree of good to be effected. Now, in many parts of the State, all these points are clearly comprehended, and the action of directors will no doubt be different. No one who knows the people of Pennsylvania will, for a moment, suppose that injustice will be done in regulating the compensation of those who are found to be the most useful, most laborious and most important of our public agents. The actual amount must, as just remarked, depend on the circumstances of each case; still certain general principles are indicated by the nature of the office and the wants of the schools, which it may be useful to elicit.

The first point to be determined is, whether the whole, or only a portion of the officer's time will be required for the full discharge of the duties of the office. This will wholly depend on the number of schools in the county. If they are materially over 100 and should be increased, then the best policy and the course most productive of good, will be to pay for and require his whole time and services. In such cases, more than half the year may be most beneficially devoted to school visitation, which to be effectual, should be full and frequent. The rest of the year can be profitably devoted to the improvement of the teachers in one or more institutes of greater or less duration, to the officer's own improvement and to the preparation of his reports, &c.

In smaller counties a less portion of the officer's time will be needed, and the salary may be in proportion; but in all cases enough should be given to secure his whole time and efforts to the service of the schools while in operation, and to the improvement of the teachers during a portion of the recess.

The only other general principle to be kept in view in arranging the salary, is that of making it large enough to command the very best professional talent within the reach of the convention. For reasons already given, no other should be thought of.

The man, then, whom law, experience and the wants of the system demand for county superintendent is: *A practical teacher, who is also an accomplished scholar, and a ready public speaker; with sufficient love for it to undertake, and energy to perform the great work before him; and the salary should be sufficient to compensate him, as far as money can, for the efficient discharge of so great a labor.*

Wherever such a man is found, he should be selected. Wherever he has already been found, he should be retained.

At the present time it may be proper to recall to the attention of conventions to elect county superintendents, that section 40 of the school law of 8th May, 1854, confers upon the State superintendent of common schools, very considerable powers in reference to the commissioning of the persons elected. The words alluded to are these:—"If objection be made within thirty days to the issuing of such commission, the superintendent of common schools may require such evidence, under oath or affirmation, in regard to the *election or qualification* of the person elected county superintendent, as he shall deem necessary, and shall then issue his commission to the person properly qualified, who shall have received the highest number of votes."

Under this provision it is competent for any citizen, and it would seem to be his duty, to make objection to the commissioning of an unqualified person, and to set in operation, for the good of the system, in this respect, the powers vested in the State superintendent. In view of this fact, the true course for directors in their convention will be, to vote for none unless such as by learning and professional skill, are fully qualified to discharge all the duties of the office.—*Pennsylvania School Journal for April.*

Indian Outrages in New Mexico.

Information has been received at the Interior Department, confirmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of Henry L. Dodge, United States agent for the Navajo Indians, in New Mexico, who has been missing for some time past, and who, it was supposed, had been captured and confined, or killed by the Indians in that Territory.

Major Kendrick, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, dead or alive, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles south of the Zana, and towards the head-waters of the Gila river.

Mr. Dodge being a great favorite among the Navajos, and devoted to their interests, renders this wicked and wanton act of infidelity and cruelty inexplicable. The writer states that the Indians "struck off the hand that fed them, and, Joel-like, smote the benefactor of their race."

It is stated that so soon as grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them, so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder.

The victim of this cruel act is the son of the Hon. Henry Dodge, the venerable and distinguished ex-Senator from Wisconsin.

NEW POSTAGE TREATY.—The new postage treaty with France took effect. By it the postage on quarter ounce letters from any part of the United States to any part of France, is fixed at 15 cents—pre-payment optional. By the same treaty, letters to and from Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sardinia and the German States, except Austria, are sent for 21 cents—Russia, Poland, Sicily, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, Messina, Smyrna, Constantinople, &c., for 30 cents—Sweden and Norway for 33 cents; pre-payment in each case optional. Letters for Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, are sent to Behobie, postage 21 cents—prepaid; and for China and the East Indies, to the end of the English East India steamship routes, for 30 cents, pre-paid.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little

☞For good help!
☞For quick sales!
☞For full pockets!
☞For good customers!
☞For a good situation!
☞For what you have lost!
☞For what you want to buy!
☞For what you wish to find an owner!
☞For any purpose whatever!
☞Advertise in THE GLOBE!
☞OVER—The season of long faces and mackerel diet.

☞The annual cost of the criminals in the United States is $319,000,000.

☞In Japan no change has occurred in the fashion of dress for 2500 years.

☞The number of blind persons in Japan is said to be enormous. In Jeddo alone 30,000 is the computation!

☞Moral reformers in Hollidaysburg are waging a brisk war against "doggeries and gambling hells." Right!

☞Woman's 'Empire State' is matrimony. Here she is always in the majority—always *reigns* and sometimes *storms*.

☞A German writer says: "the people of the United States can burst more steam boilers and chew more tobacco than any other five nations on the globe."

☞Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. A friend the other day said he met a lady who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to her ear.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—"The Supreme Court has recently decided that the counties are liable for the costs arising from the arrest and imprisonment of drunkards."

☞There is now living in Murray county, Georgia, on the waters of Holley Creek, a revolutionary veteran, who has attained the age of one hundred and thirty years. He is the oldest man in the United States.

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN."—There were lately stopping at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., the Mexican General, La Vega, Colonel May, who captured him at Palo Alto, and Colonel Magruder, to whom May confided La Vega for safe keeping.

☞The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, meets in Lexington, Ky., on the third Thursday in May.

☞The Post Office of London is the largest Post Office in the world. It has a front of four hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet deep. There are two thousand five hundred persons regularly employed in the building, one thousand of whom are engaged in making up the London evening mail.

☞There is said to be an oak tree near Raleigh, N.C., which at the sun's meridian covers with shade a space of nine thousand feet. It would afford shelter for four thousand five hundred men. We don't believe it!

☞We see by the last *Journal*, that Wm. Brewster has at last found a "boon companion" in the person of one "Mr. Kearton," who, it seems, is anxious to appear in public print—but the dose is rather too heavy for the Doctor's already overloaded stomach. If "Mr. Kearton" can show, 'in black and white,' that he is a man of better character than Brewster, we will agree to give him a hearing in the *Globe*. Come now, Who is "Mr. Kearton?"—Pass round the question.

☞POPULAR DELUSIONS:
☞That cream candy is made of cream.
☞That city milk comes from cows.
☞That the sausage you buy is made of pork.
☞That dry goods can be sold at less than cost.
☞That wet goods are cheaper than dry goods.
☞That money can be made at a faro bank.

☞PAR NOBILE FRATRUM—Brewster & Kearton. Honor to whom honor is due, say we.

ON DIT—That 'Gabriel,' will blow his horn second to his new master. That's "worse and more of it."

☞Judge JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Iowa, is well known throughout the United States as a wit. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Iowa many years ago.—Not long since he called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, to see Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, now Attorney General of the United States, but not meeting him, he left the following note:

Compliments of the Chief Justice of Iowa to the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania:

O Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last,
And memory, hardened with scenes of the past,
Returns to old Somerset's mountains of snow,
Where you were but "Jerry" and I was but "Joe."

☞"Marriage resembles a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith, "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between.

WHAT A CONTEMPTIBLE WRETCH!—To induce Wm. Brewster to proceed with *that* "investigation," we have given him every advantage he has asked—still, he is not, and *never will be ready*, because he knows that any committee or jury of respectable men, of his own selection, would convict him of uttering the basest falsehoods against us.—Poor, mean devil, he is to be pitied—and we could forgive him for all the injury he has *attempted* to do us, if we could be assured that he is really a human being, and deserving of it.

☞PASH EGGS.—During the fifteen days after Easter, which are the Russian Carnival, they have eggs dyed all manner of colors, which they send or give in presents to each other; and when they meet during this time they salute with these words, *Christo wos Chresa*, Christ is risen: to which the other having answered *Wostein wos Chresa*, He is certainly risen, they kiss one another; he that salutes first is obliged to present the other with an egg; nobody, of whatever condition or sex, daring to refuse the egg or kiss. The people of quality have them covered with gold or silver leaf, or very curiously painted both outside and in.

☞Miss Julia Pastrana, the "Bear-Woman," was on exhibition at the Court House, last week. The exhibitors should secure the "Jackass-Man" for exhibition with Miss Julia—he is a "strange freak of nature," and would draw crowded houses.'

☞Two questions to the slavery agitators, who are so horrified at the late decision of the Supreme Court, are well put by a correspondent of the Providence *Post*, as follows:

1st. Are the blacks enrolled in our militia? if not, *why?*
2d. Are the blacks excluded from our jury box? if so, *why?*

☞The Governor has appointed James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Jeremiah S. Black, resigned.

MARKET HOUSE.—The question "shall we have a Market House?" is being agitated with considerable warmth in town. Let us have a Market House, with regular market days, that the poor may stand an equal chance with the rich. We shall refer to this subject next week.

☞The Catholics are about to build a cathedral at Montreal, to surpass in size and magnificence any edifice of the kind on the continent. It is to be modeled after St. Peter's at Rome, and is to be 350 by 175 feet, with a dome 300 feet high. It is proposed to complete it in twelve years, at a cost of over a million of dollars, to be collected by an annual tax from every Catholic man, woman and child in the diocese.

The same denomination are also about to build an immense cathedral in the Fifth avenue, New York. This new edifice, it is expected, will be the finest in this country, and will only be surpassed in the old world by St. Paul's, at London, and St. Peter's, in Rome. The towers will be one hundred feet higher than the spire of Trinity Church.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

April 4, 1857.

The House met at the ususal place. Present:—

Chief Burgess—Abraham M'Coy.

Asst. Burgesses—Thos. Fisher, John Simpson.

Council—Messrs. Cornpropst, Westbrook, Grafius, Carmon, Black, Lower and Snyder.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Black, and, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Burgesses of the borough of Huntingdon; in pursuance of a Resolution of this house; passed the 29th day of December, 1856, drew an order in favor of Abbott & Co., for one hundred and forty dollars, in consideration of the erection of a hay scale, and the said Burgesses having since ascertained that the contract price was one hundred and fifty dollars, and therefore cancelled said order, and issued another instead thereof No. 25, for the last named amount, ($150.) It is therefore

Resolved, That this house approve and confirm the action of the Burgesses in the premises.

A bill of Fisher & McMurtrie for $17,50 for merchandize furnished, was read, and an order granted. On motion, an order was granted in favor of James Hight for $7,81, for labor done in 1855.

A bill of David Long, for $3, for labor done, was read, and an order granted; also, orders were granted in favor of Wm. Steel and John Africa, for one dollar each, for burying a horse.

A bill of Taylor & Cremer, amounting to $169,87½, for planting trees, &c., was read, and, on motion, laid over until the next meeting.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Simpson and Snyder, were appointed to settle the account of the Treasurer with the borough.

Exhonorations amounting to $21,84, were granted to J. Murray Simpson, collector of the borough tax for 1856.

On motion, the house adjourned to meet at the usual place, on Monday evening, the 6th inst.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y.

Good and Bad Laws.

We have thirty-one sovereign States and seven Territories, with a national government, having limited powers, though plenary on certain subjects, over them all. Within the States there are numerous city, village, and other subordinate authorities. All of these are clothed with powers of legislation, more or less extensive. The persons exercising them may be presumed to possess every variety of qualification, from the lowest to the highest. Under such circumstances, it is not extraordinary that the laws should be varied in their character, some good and others bad. The motives of the legislators, although presumed to be good, may sometimes be questioned, but it rests with those who impeach them to establish the accusation.—Probably no legislative body in the Union has been so fortunate as to please everybody in all its laws. Every State has at some time enacted laws which a portion of its people condemn as unwise or unconstitutional. All such matters are of local consideration, and are soon settled as such. In Maine, Massachusetts and New York, their liquor laws have been the subject of the most exciting controversy. In the latter State, their canal enactments aroused angry and bitter feelings, and her courts declared one of them unconstitutional and void, as it did their stringent liquor enactments. Statutes in other States have been declared unconstitutional and void. These things warrant us in saying that bad laws are not confined to any one State or Territory, nor good ones the exclusive characteristic of either. Until recently, criticisms upon legislative action have usually been confined to those to be affected by it. The "Maine-law" enactments aroused only those subject to their provisions. The New York and Massachusetts passenger laws, which the United States Supreme Court held to be in conflict with the national constitution, disturbed those only whose interests were affected by their operation. But it has been left to the meddling propensities of a sect of political perfectionists, in our day, to extend a querulous supervision over laws to which they are not amenable. Not content with denouncing enactments which displease them, they misrepresent and falsify their provisions so as to afford an apology for denouncing them with greater vehemence and effect. This has been emphatically true in relation to the laws of Kansas. Those of Nebraska and other Territories, as well as in the States, fail to attract their attention, or afford them no cause of complaint. They all escape criticism, while those in Kansas are denounced as wicked and unjust, but mainly on account of their tenor and effect being grossly misrepresented. Kansas passed her code of laws, and among them there are many containing wise provisions, not inferior to those of the old thirteen States. These unexceptionable laws the fault-finders never openly approved. She passed some that were unwise and bad, which ranked with many condemned elsewhere by the people, or declared null by their courts, and which she has since repealed. Instead of informing their readers of this repeal, and advising that what they objected to have ceased to exit, the black-republican papers mislead their readers into the belief that they are still in force and work out the grossest wrongs.—They overlook all the objectionable laws which immediately concern them, and those in other States and Territories of a kindred character, and open their batteries upon those in Kansas, and attempt to demolish them, mainly, however, by gross misrepresentation.—Why is this? The answer is at hand. Their whole object is political effect in the free States. They hope by foul misrepresentation to excite their readers to sectional hostility and action, and in the end to dissolve the Union, and establish at the North another confederacy, with a black-republican leader at its head, and all its subordinate positions filled from the same political party. This is the great and controlling object in view, and now sought to be carried out. Their purpose having been clearly developed, the honest and patriotic Union-men who have been deluded into their ranks are fast leaving them, and joining the democracy. They are not likely to be again deceived by the cry of "bad-laws" in a distant Territory, uttered by those who enact and submit to unconstitutional ones at home. The clamor of the black-republicans concerning the statutes of a Territory, will not successfully divert the attention of the people from those unjust and unconstitutional acts which they have long been striving to fasten upon the people in the States where they reside.—*Washington Union.*

The House Apportionment Bill.

We learn from Harrisburg, that Gen. Foster, Chairman of the Apportionment Committee of the House of Representatives, has prepared and will in a few days report a bill apportioning the Senators and Representatives as follows:—

SENATORS.

Philadelphia, 4; Chester and Delaware, 1; Montgomery, 1; Bucks, 1; Lancaster and Lebanon, 2; Berks, 1; Northampton and Lehigh, 1; Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 1; Schuylkill, 1; Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1; Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, 2; Dauphin and Northumberland, 1; Adams, Fulton and Franklin, 1; York, 1; Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin and Snyder, 1; Lycoming, Centre and Union, 1; Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, 1; Fayette and Westmoreland, 1; Washington and Greene, 1; Cambria, Blair and Clearfield, 1; Allegheny, 2; Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Warren, 1; Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest, 1; Armstrong and Indiana, 1; Beaver and Butler, 1; Lawrence and Mercer, 1; Crawford and Erie, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams, 1; Allegheny, 5; Armstrong and Westmoreland, 3; Beaver, 1; Bedford, 1; Berks, 3; Blair, 1; Bradford, Tioga and Potter, 3; Bucks, 3; Butler, 1; Cambria, 1; Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne, 2; Centre, 1; Chester, 3; Clarion, Venango and Forest, 2; Clinton and Lycoming, 2; Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2; Crawford and Mercer, 3; Cumberland, Juniata and Perry, 3; Erie and Warren, 2; Dauphin and Lebanon, 3; Delaware, 1; Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean, 2; Fayette, 1; Franklin and Fulton, 2; Greene, 1; Huntingdon, 1; Indiana, 1; Lancaster, 5; Lawrence, 1; Lehigh, 2; Luzerne, 3; Mifflin, 1; Montgomery, 3; Northampton, 2; Northumberland, 1; Philadelphia, 17; Schuylkill, 3; Snyder and Union, 1; Somerset, 1; Susquehanna, 1; Washington, 2; York, 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clothing! Clothing!
H. ROMAN

Has just opened a new assortment at his store, opposite the "Franklin Hotel," Huntingdon, Pa.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 13.—Flour Market in a state of inactivity. No sales for shipment. Receipts and stocks light, but ample for the demand. Small sales for home consumption at $5 75@6 ₰ bbl. for common and good brands; $6@6 25 for extra, and $6 50@7 25 for extra family and fancy. 100 bbls. Middlings sold at $3 50. Small sales Rye Flour at $4. Corn Meal dull at $3 18 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN.—Very little inquiry for Wheat, and the only sale reported is 400 bus. good Pennsylvania red at $1 43 ₰ bu; white ranges from $1 50 to $1 55. Rye continues in steady demand at 82@84c. for Penna., and 80 cents for Delaware. Corn comes forward slowly, and is in fair request, without change in prices; sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 65 cents, and some old in store at the same figure. Oats range from 46½@48 cents ₰ bushel, with sales of 1100 bushels Pennsylvania at the latter figure.

MARRIED.

In this borough, at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. GEORGE EBY of Mill Creek, and Miss NANCY J. MYTON of Shaver's Creek.

In Milesburg, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. WESLEY THOMPSON of Saulsburg, Huntingdon county, and Miss SARAH ROSSMAN of Penn's Valley, Centre county, Pa.

On the 12th inst., by Simeon Wright, Esq., Mr. ROGER SHAVER of Juniata township, and Miss SARAH KEYLER of Union township, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

In this borough, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. LYDIA CORBIN, wife of John Corbin, and daughter of George Mark, aged 29 years, 8 months and 11 days.

In Tod township, Huntingdon county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN, aged about 89 years.

☞Mrs. Zimmerman came to this county from Berks about fifty years ago, and lived an honest, benevolent and christian life, and was greatly beloved by all who had the good fortune of her acquaintance. "Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like hers." *

TO THE COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Whereas, there are quite a number of Orders, and the expenses of the present Court to be met by the County Treasury, (in which there are no available funds at present, in consequence of the death of the late Treasurer, A. B. Crewit); you are called upon to be prompt in your returns. F. H. LANE,
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. County Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned would offer at private sale a Two-Hatch TIDE WATER BOAT, with two head of stock, or without the stock.
☞Terms to suit purchasers.
J. K. RHODES.
Newton Hamilton, April 15, 1857.

LIGHT! Great Bargains to the Trade.—The subscribers respectfully solicit their Friends and the Public in general, to call and examine for themselves, our stock of the Latest Styles of GAS FIXTURES
Chandeliers, Pendants and Brackets of most beautiful finish, fancy and plain; also, Pine Oil, Fluid and Lard LAMPS, Girandoles, Parlor Lamps, Globes, Vases, &c., &c., Lamp Chandeliers, Brackets and Pendants. Where-ever LIGHT is wanted, we will supply it at short notice.—Lamps or Gas Fixtures, at large percentage in favor of buyers.
Store: NO. 321 (late 221) North SECOND Street, above Vine, PHILADELPHIA.
Factory: Mercer Street, near Norris.
April 15, 1857-2m.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

ESTATE OF JOHN GEO. MOSSER, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John George Mosser, late of the borough of Huntingdon, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their Habilities. ISAAC LININGER, Executor.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!
If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.
Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Groceries, &c., &c.,
And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.
Call, but don't all call at the same time.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.
THE LATEST AND BEST!
L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.
Call soon and examine my splendid stock.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN M'CAHAN, DEC'D.)
All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'CAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate, will pay the same to John K. McCahan, Birmingham, or Jas. A. McCahan, Hollidaysburg.
JOHN K. M'CAHAN, Birmingham,
JAS. A. M'CAHAN, Hollidaysburg,
JAS. K. MOREHEAD, Pittsburg,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Petersburg,
April 15, 1857. Executors.

NOTICE—To the School Directors of Huntingdon county:
GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Huntingdon, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, A. D. 1857, *being the fourth day of the month* at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg; as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.
ALBERT OWEN,
County Superintendent of Huntingdon County.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The School Directors of the Huntingdon Borough District, will elect six Teachers for the three Male and three Female Schools in said District, on Saturday evening, the 25th April, inst.
Teachers wishing to apply, must present their applications by that time. Good Teachers are desired, and good salaries will be given. The Schools will be kept open ten months, commencing on the 1st of May.
M. F. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
Attest: A. W. BENEDICT, Sec'y.
April 8, 1857.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MEREDITH, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MEREDITH, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MCCAHAN,
April 8, 1857. Administrator.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.—A meeting of the "Huntingdon Gas Company" will be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 25th day of April, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five managers for said company, who are to serve until the first Monday of January, 1858.
The Stockholders will be entitled to one vote for each share of Stock, *bona fide*, held by him, her, or them, at the time of holding said election.

JAMES GWIN,	JAMES SAXTON,
A. P. WILSON,	DAVID BLAIR,
B. E. MCMURTRIE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
JOHN SCOTT,	ALEXANDER PORT,
DAVID BLACK,	J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.

April 8, 1857-2t. Corporators.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of FRUIT TREES, such as Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Almond and Quince, of the choicest varieties. Also, Isabella and Catawba GRAPE VINES—Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants. Also, *Shade* and *Ornamental* trees, *Evergreens*, and Osage-Orange for Hedging, at the Huntingdon Nurseries of TAYLOR & CREMER.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857-3t.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will commence its Summer Session of five months, on Monday, May 4th.
The same extended course of instruction which has been pursued by the present Principal, during the last two years, is offered to young Ladies, who, while profited by their studies, will no where find a more healthful or delightful location.
The building is spacious and convenient, and the means of instruction in useful and ornamental branches, on a liberal scale. Shirleysburg has daily communication by Stage, with the Eastern and the Western Mail Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three times per week, with the Southern part of the State.

TERMS:	Per Session.
For Board, Lights, &c., with English Tuition,	$62 50
Music, with use of Piano, (extra,)	20 00
French	10 00
Day English Tuition	5 to 12 00

Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.
April 8, 1857-6t.

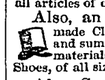
COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.
J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!
H. ROMAN
Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
Clothing for Spring and Summer,
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS
Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,
Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact
all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.



Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.
Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."
My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!
☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
WM. J. GEISSINGER.
West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

IN HIS NEW ROOM. ATTENTION!
D. P. GWIN has just opened in his new store room a splendid assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
consisting of every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
and everything to be found in the most extensive stores.
☞Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, April 1st, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters:

A.
A. A. Adams, Esq.
B.
Miss Hannah Blaker,
Miss S. Battin,
Michael Berry, Esq.,
George H. Bernhard,
Isaac Barker,
A. M. Bean.
C.
Curtis G. Carr,
Jas. M. Clark, 2,
Rev. M. Crownover.
D.
Joseph Dorland,
John Duffy,
Thos. Dorland,
Wm. Deefenbaugh,
C. J. Decker,
Miss Mary J. Douglass.
F.
Daniel S. Forest,
Miss Kate Fockler,
Lucinda Finley.
G.
Andrew Grubb,
Sarah Gressley,
Sarah C. Ginter,
John Grason,
P. Gosler, Esq.
H.
R. T. Henderson,
John K. Hedings,
Elizabeth Hatfield,
Emily Hatfield,
George Hutchison,
M. Hench,
Jacob Heffner,
Wm. Hamer,
Wm. Harrison,
Mr. Henry, Shoemaker,
S. W. Hall,
Mrs. Mary Hellings,
Abraham S. Huss, 3.
I. & J.
John Johnston,
Mary J. Jones,
Margaret Irwin.
K.
Anna M. Kintzing,
P. Kuntz,
J. M. Fernald,
Francis Kiernel.
L.
John G. Livingston,
Washington Latherow,
Jas. Lock,
John Keith Lukes,
C. H. Leabhart,
Shem Lloyd,
J. K. Lewis, 2.
M.
George P. Morgan,
John Mullin,
Wm. Morrow,
Rev. Daniel Mathews,
James Moore, Esq.,
George Madera,
Chief Moungwadaus,
Joseph P. McKelvy,
Elizabeth Molson,
Mrs. H. McKibben.
N.
George Newmer,
Thos. Natton,
Martha Nimpool.
O.
Michael O'Donnnall,
John Ohara.
P.
E. E. Phelps, 3,
Wm. Patterson,
J. W. Purviance.
John Purvis,
Riley Pratt.
R.
W. Richerson,
Lewis Reed.
S.
Jas. C. Switwiles,
Martha Shennefelt,
Daniel Speese,
John Shoemaker, 2,
Rachael Scofield,
John Steel,
Miss Sarah Shafer.
T.
Miss Mary A. Thompson,
Alex. Troutman,
Jas. Turner,
Jas. Thompson.
W.
Mrs. Jane Wells,
A. White.
George White.
Samuel Wright,
Miss Jane Wythe,
Mr. E. Weston,
John Whitney, (foreign,)
Margaret Wilson, 2,
Geo. Wilson,
J. E. W. Wilkinson.
Z.
Peter Zahn.

Persons inquiring for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.
WM. LEWIS, P. M.
April 8, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Once in Second Story, Philadelphia.
☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.
WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.
AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Puro White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Puro Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.
IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857-3m. Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF SAM'L SHADLE, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL SHADLE, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. K. METZ,
March 18, 1857. Administrator.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!
HARDWARE DEPOT!!!
The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,
which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.
MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.
Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.
HOLLOW-WARE,
Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.
MISCELLANEOUS,
Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.
☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.
☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
March 18, 1857.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜
B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜
March 18, 1857-3m.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT, "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT, "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by
apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.
March 25, 1857-6m.

NEW WALL PAPER Warehouse, BURTON & LANING, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth, Phila.
Where may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.
Country purchasers may here be accommodated, without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.
BURTON & LANING,
124 Arch Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1857-3m.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.
Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous has opened a new stock of goods for Spring. His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,
EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS
usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.
☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.
Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

$15,000 Wanted on Loan, on unincumbered Real Estate security, at 12 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. paid in advance, and 10 per cent. at the end of the year. Enquire of
D. BLAIR.
Hunting

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	"	1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	"	1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	"	1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	"	12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.35
Riddlesburg	"	9.30	"	12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave	p. m. 12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	"	7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	"	7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	"	7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	"	7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	"	6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	"	6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	"	6.30
Riddlesburg	"	5.30	"	6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave	6.10

☞ Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 5.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

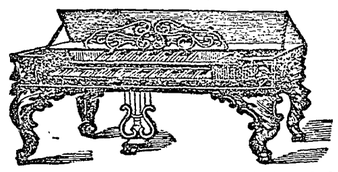
Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!

Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute: also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.

March 11, 1857-3m.

ESTATE OF WM. LOGAN, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM LOGAN, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. J. LOGAN.

March 11, 1857.

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY.

WATSON, COX & CO., Sieve, Riddle, Screen & Wire Cloth Manufacturers, *No. 46 North Front Street*, Corner of Coombe's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) Streets. Philadelphia,

Manufacture of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description.

March 11, 1857-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience

has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

March 11, 1857-3m.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $20; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER,

No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia, Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857-3m.

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57-3m.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR

respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her *residence* in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with *any piece required*.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton

have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. Today, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Notice of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS. MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. *A method has* long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, —*a screw box*. It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,

Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder	2 00	" Tooth and Ear Picks	3 00
Gold Pen and double extra Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys	3 00
Mamouth " " "	4 00	Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	3 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "	4 00
Mamouth " "	5 00	" with Pen	5 00
Engrossing Pens	2 00	Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	8 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" " "	10 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen	3 00	" Gothic "	12 00
" Engrossing " "	4 00	" Screw Pencil	8 00
" Mammouth " "	5 00	And all other kinds and styles at the retail prices.	

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of these certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from $1 to $100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets, Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies, Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains, Thimbles, Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c., none of which sell for less than $1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE. AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us, and we have never learned that any one was ever dissatisfied. This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by working for us. We wish agents in every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed

MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 39 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. is well known throughout the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references:*

FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STURDY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4, 1857-3m

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $6.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career: and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks.

French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are

now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

H. ROMAN has just opened a very

large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS,

it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in *any building to which they have been attached*, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS

at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen. Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

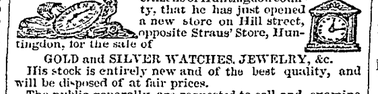
Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize. Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH

respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of



GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER,

No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons *wishing a good article, are invited to call.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—

Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally,

that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

JAMES BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL WORKS.—THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District in Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and the only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Feb. 18, 1857.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.

Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call

and *examine my stock*. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE.—A BOOK THAT IS REALLY ALL LIFE.—EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.—LIVING NATURE IN ALL ITS FORMS.

The only book of its kind ever published, which gives Pictorial Representations and Popular Descriptions of the History, Habits and modes of life of all the classes of living beings on the earth, in the ocean and in the air. Uniform retail price,

In One Quarto Volume 1350 Illustrations, Muslin Gilt Back and Center, $3.00. The same—Marble Edge. Embossed Morocco, Gilt Back and Center, $3.00. The same—Extra Red Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edges and Full Gilt Sides, $5.00.

Books upon almost every other subject have been circulated among the people, except those relating to the very interesting and important one of Natural History. The books which have heretofore been published on this subject, have been adapted to mere children, or to those who made it a thorough study. Hence, very few of the millions of readers in this country have, within their reach, anything satisfactory upon this subject. This indicates a great and an obvious want, as no subject is more intensely interesting, and none more improving, than that of the living beings that people the globe. This want we are confident we fully meet, in the work we here offer to the public.

☞ This Book is not for sale in Bookstores, but can be ordered from us direct, or obtained from our Canvassing Agents.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York, and for sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for

the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon

and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law,

Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON,

Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.,

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL,

Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER,

Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,

Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,

Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer

in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office

removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and

Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The

citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap

without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

FARM FOR RENT, in West Township, about 3 miles from Petersburg.

The farm is large, and the land good. To a good tenant a good berth is offered. *Enquire of* N. CRESSWELL.

Alexandria, February 4, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

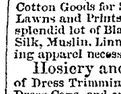
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. *This plough took the first premium at the* Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL



wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any